



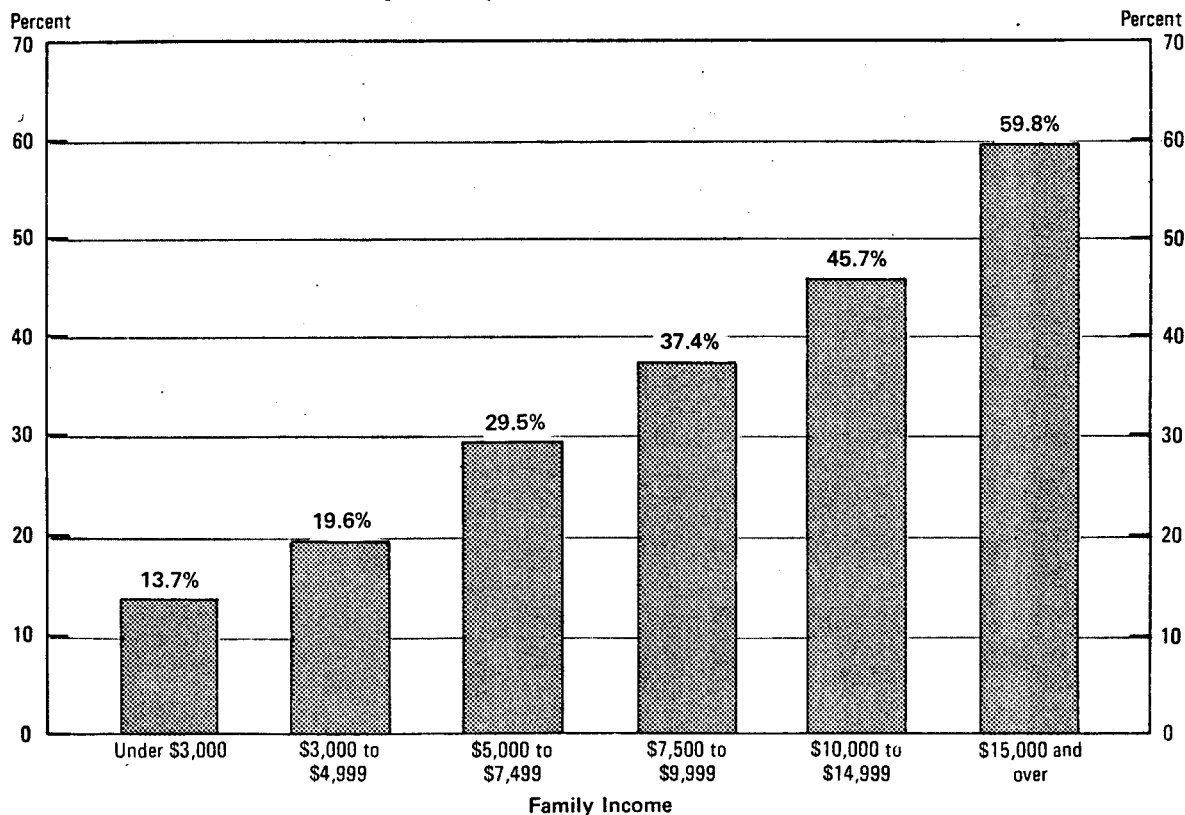
Population Characteristics

Series P-20, No. 222
June 28, 1971

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SCHOOL ENROLLMENT: OCTOBER 1970

Figure 1.--Percent of Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old Enrolled in College,
by Family Income: October 1970



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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School Enrollment: October 1970

In October 1970, 60.4 million persons were enrolled in school at all levels. These persons comprised 56 percent of the population of school age (3 to 34 years old). There were 4.3 million pupils enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten and 34.0 million in elementary school (grades 1 to 8). In addition, there were 14.7 million students enrolled in high school (grades 9 to 12) and 7.4 million in college (table A). These figures are based on results from the Current Population Survey conducted in October 1970 by the Bureau of the Census.

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

In 1970, college enrollment was considerably higher than it was 5 years earlier. In 1970, there were 7.4 million persons enrolled in college as compared with 5.7 million in 1965—an increase of 31 percent.

Of all the students enrolled in college in 1970, 4.4 million, or 59 percent, were men and 3.0 million, or 41 percent, were women. There were 5.7 million students enrolled in public colleges and 1.7 million in private colleges. Most of the college students, 5.8 million, or 78 percent, were attending college on a full-time basis. The 6.8 million white students enrolled in college comprised 91 percent of the total college enrollment and the 522,000 Negro students comprised 7 percent. About 27 percent of the men attending college were married and living with their wife and 19 percent of the women attending college were married and living with their husband (table B).

Among persons in the primary ages of college attendance (those 18 to 21 years old) men were more likely to be enrolled in college than were women. About 41 percent of the men of

this age were enrolled in college as compared with 29 percent of the women. Among white persons of this age, 36 percent were enrolled in college as compared with 21 percent of the Negroes. White men 18 to 21 years old were about twice as likely to be enrolled in college as Negro men of the same age. About 43 percent of the white men of this age were enrolled in college as compared with 21 percent of the Negro men. White women, on the other hand, were only about one and one-half times as likely to be enrolled in college as Negro women. About 30 percent of the white women of this age were enrolled in college as compared with 21 percent of the Negro women (table C). (There was no discernible difference between the proportion of Negro men and Negro women of this age enrolled in college; however, the number of Negro men and women 18 to 21 years old was relatively small and the sampling variability on the percent enrolled in college was relatively large.)

White students were more likely to be enrolled above the first two years of college than were Negro students. About 47 percent of the white students were enrolled in the third or higher years of college as compared with 36 percent of the Negro students.

The likelihood of a young family member¹ attending college is closely related to family income. Among family members of college age (18 to 24 years old) whose families' incomes were under \$3,000, only about 14 percent were enrolled in college; whereas, 30 percent of those in families whose incomes were

¹ In the text of this report, the data on the college enrollment status of family members exclude family heads and wives and other members of the family who are married, spouse present.

Table A. School Enrollment of the Population 3 to 34 Years Old, by Level, Race, and Sex: October 1970
(In thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Race and sex	Total population	Total enrolled	Nursery school and kindergarten	Elementary, 1 to 8	High school, 1 to 4	College
BOTH SEXES						
Total, 3 to 34 years...	106,996	60,357	4,279	33,950	14,715	7,413
White.....	92,029	51,719	3,599	28,638	12,723	6,759
Negro and other races.....	14,967	8,639	680	5,312	1,992	654
Negro.....	13,633	7,829	604	4,868	1,834	522
MALE						
Total, 3 to 34 years...	52,627	31,413	2,227	17,364	7,422	4,401
White.....	45,422	27,078	1,885	14,674	6,453	4,065
Negro and other races.....	7,205	4,336	340	2,691	969	336
Negro.....	6,567	3,905	295	2,471	887	253
FEMALE						
Total, 3 to 34 years...	54,369	28,944	2,053	16,584	7,294	3,013
White.....	46,607	24,641	1,714	13,963	6,271	2,693
Negro and other races.....	7,762	4,303	339	2,622	1,023	320
Negro.....	7,066	3,923	311	2,396	948	269

Table B. College Enrollment of the Population 16 to 34 Years Old by Selected Characteristics: October 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population)

Subject	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female
All races, 16 to 34 years....	7,413	4,401	3,013	100.0	100.0	100.0
White.....	6,759	4,066	2,693	91.2	92.4	89.4
Negro.....	522	253	269	7.0	5.7	8.9
Public college.....	5,699	3,345	2,355	76.9	76.0	78.2
Private college.....	1,714	1,056	658	23.1	24.0	21.8
Full time.....	5,763	3,476	2,287	77.7	79.0	75.9
Part time.....	1,650	925	726	22.3	21.0	24.1
Married, spouse present.....	1,758	1,201	556	23.7	27.3	18.5
Other marital status.....	5,655	3,200	2,457	76.3	72.7	81.5

Table C. Percent of the Population 16 to 34 Years Old Enrolled in College, by Age, Race, and Sex: October 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Age and sex	All races	White	Negro
BOTH SEXES			
16 and 17 years.....	3.4	3.5	2.1
18 to 21 years.....	34.0	35.8	20.9
18 and 19 years.....	37.3	39.3	21.8
20 and 21 years.....	30.4	31.9	19.9
22 to 24 years.....	14.3	15.1	7.0
25 to 29 years.....	7.0	7.2	3.8
30 to 34 years.....	3.7	3.8	2.6
MALE			
16 and 17 years.....	3.4	3.5	2.0
18 to 21 years.....	40.5	43.2	20.6
18 and 19 years.....	40.2	43.1	17.6
20 and 21 years.....	40.9	43.4	24.4
22 to 24 years.....	20.6	22.0	8.0
25 to 29 years.....	10.6	10.8	4.9
30 to 34 years.....	4.8	4.8	3.6
FEMALE			
16 and 17 years.....	3.4	3.4	2.3
18 to 21 years.....	28.6	29.5	21.1
18 and 19 years.....	34.6	35.7	25.4
20 and 21 years.....	22.3	23.0	16.3
22 to 24 years.....	8.9	9.2	6.2
25 to 29 years.....	3.7	3.8	2.8
30 to 34 years.....	2.6	2.8	1.7

white family members of college age whose families' incomes were under \$10,000, 31 percent were enrolled in college as compared with 16 percent of the Negroes in families whose incomes were in this range. Among white family members of college age whose families' incomes were \$10,000 or more, 53 percent were enrolled in college as compared with 37 percent of the Negroes from families with incomes at this level (table D).

A comparison of the family income of family members 18 to 24 years old enrolled in college with those not enrolled in school shows that of those enrolled in college only about 3 percent were from families whose incomes were under \$3,000 as compared with 11 percent of those not enrolled in school. By contrast, 64 percent of those enrolled in college were from families whose incomes were \$10,000 or more as compared with 40 percent of those not enrolled in school. Moreover, 33 percent of those enrolled in college were from families whose incomes were \$15,000 or more as compared with only about 15 percent of those not enrolled in school. The Negro family members enrolled in college were more likely to be from low income families than were the white family members. Among Negro family members 18 to 24 years old enrolled in college, 15 percent were from families whose incomes were under \$3,000 as compared with only about 2 percent of the whites. Furthermore, about 9 percent of the Negroes enrolled in college were from families whose incomes were \$15,000 or more as compared with 35 percent of the whites enrolled in college (table E).

In 1970, there were 9.4 million families with members of college age (18 to 24 years old). Of these families, 3.7 million, or 40 percent, had one or more members enrolled full-time in college. However, of the 704,000 families with incomes under \$3,000 and with a member of college age, only about 14 percent had one or more members enrolled full-time in college (table 13).

between \$3,000 and \$9,999 were enrolled in college; 46 percent of those whose families' incomes were \$10,000 to \$14,999 were enrolled in college; and 60 percent of those in families whose incomes were \$15,000 or more were enrolled in college. Among

College students were receiving a considerably higher education than had their family head. For example, among all family members enrolled in college, 61 percent were from families in which the head had not completed even one year of college.

Table D. Enrollment Status of Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old, by Family Income and Race: October 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Enrollment status ¹ and race	Total ²	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 and over		
				Total	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over
Total, all races.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	46.1	24.3	39.3	56.1	50.4	63.2
In college.....	39.3	13.7	30.2	52.0	45.7	59.8
Not enrolled in school.....	53.9	75.7	60.8	43.9	49.6	36.8
Total, white.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled in school.....	48.7	26.5	41.2	56.9	51.2	63.6
In college.....	42.5	15.0	32.8	52.8	46.3	60.5
Not enrolled in school.....	51.3	73.3	58.8	43.0	48.8	36.3
Total, Negro.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(B)
Enrolled in school.....	31.0	21.6	30.8	41.7	40.2	(B)
In college.....	20.4	11.7	18.4	37.1	37.3	(B)
Not enrolled in school.....	69.0	78.4	69.2	58.6	59.8	(B)

B Base less than 75,000.

¹Excludes family heads and wives and other family members who are married, spouse present.²Includes persons not reported on family income.

Table E. Family Income of Family Members 18 to 24 Years Old, by Enrollment Status and Race: October 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Enrollment status ¹ and race	Total ²	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over
ALL RACES					
Enrolled in college....	100.0	2.8	33.4	30.9	33.0
Not enrolled	100.0	11.2	49.3	24.6	14.9
WHITE					
Enrolled in college....	100.0	1.8	31.5	31.4	35.3
Not enrolled	100.0	7.2	47.3	27.8	17.8
NEGRO					
Enrolled in college....	100.0	14.6	52.5	24.2	8.6
Not enrolled	100.0	28.2	56.9	11.2	3.8

¹Excludes family heads and wives and other family members who are married, spouse present.²Based on persons reporting on family income.

families where the head had not completed any years of college, including 54 percent where the head had not completed high school. Only about 14 percent of the Negro family members enrolled in college were from families where the head had completed 4 years of college or more (table F and figure 2).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BELOW THE COLLEGE LEVEL

There were 51.8 million children 3 to 17 years old in primary families who were enrolled in school below the college level in 1970. About 88 percent of these children were enrolled in public schools and 12 percent in private schools.

The children 3 to 17 years old in primary families with relatively high incomes (\$15,000 or more) were more likely to be attending private schools than were the children in families with relatively low family incomes (under \$3,000). Among family members enrolled in nursery school and kindergarten, 49 percent of those in families whose incomes were \$15,000 or more were enrolled in private schools as compared with 14 percent of those whose families' incomes were under \$3,000. Nineteen percent of the family members enrolled in elementary school whose families' incomes were \$15,000 or more were enrolled in private schools as compared with 4 percent of those in families whose incomes were under \$3,000. Among family members enrolled in high school, 14 percent of those in families whose incomes were \$15,000 or more were enrolled in private schools as compared with only about 1 percent of those in families whose incomes were under \$3,000. Twenty percent of the white family members 3 to 17 years old enrolled in school below the college level living in families whose incomes were \$15,000 or more were enrolled in private schools as compared with 5 percent of those in families whose incomes were under \$3,000. Among Negro family members 3 to 17 years old enrolled in school below the college level in families whose incomes were \$15,000 or more, 17 percent were enrolled in

Moreover, these college students were about as likely to be from families where the head had not completed high school, 26 percent, as they were to be from families where the head had completed 4 years of college or more, 24 percent. Among Negro family members enrolled in college, 74 percent were from

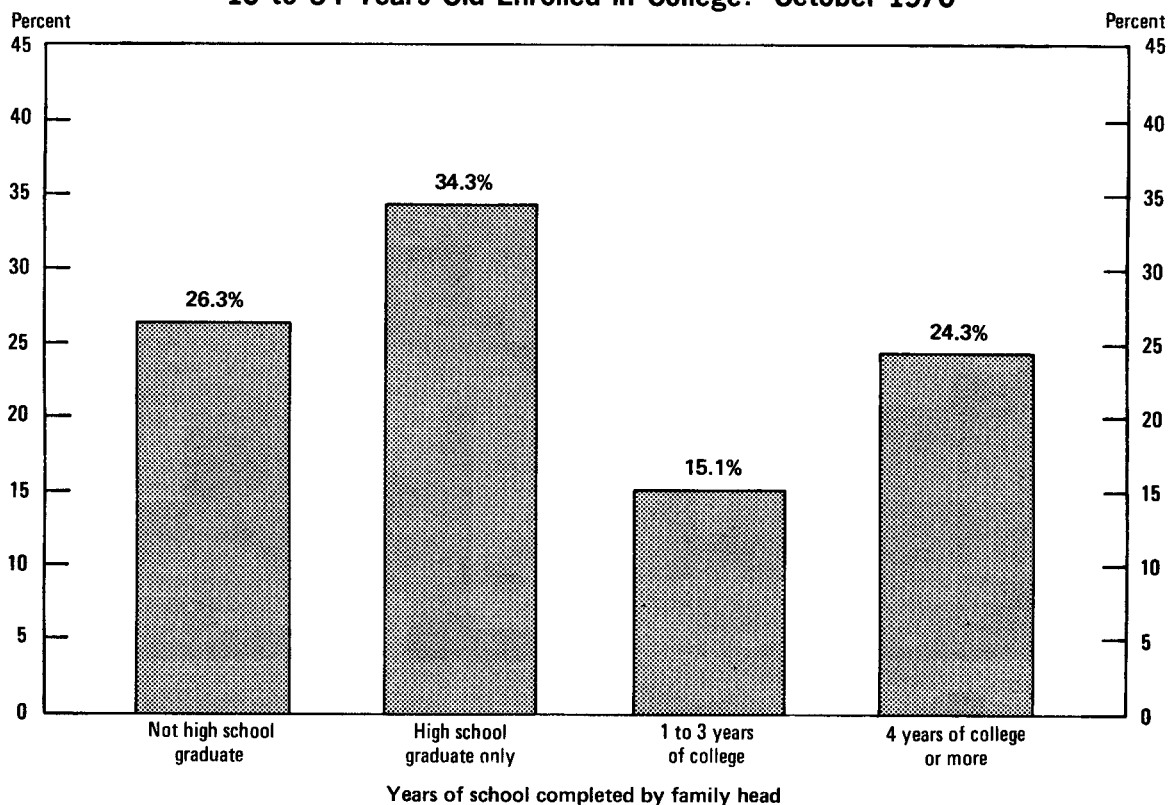
Table F. Years of School Completed by Family Head of Family Members 16 to 34 Years Old Enrolled in College, by Race:
October 1970

(Numbers in thousands. Civilian noninstitutional population. Excludes persons in families whose head is a member of the Armed Forces)

Race	Total	Years of school completed by family head					
		No years of college			Some years of college		
		Total	Not high school graduate	High school graduate	Total	1 to 3 years	4 years or more
All races.....	4,864	2,947	1,279	1,668	1,917	733	1,184
White.....	4,411	2,615	1,041	1,574	1,796	673	1,123
Negro.....	370	275	198	77	94	44	50
Percent Distribution							
All races.....	100.0	60.6	26.3	34.3	39.4	15.1	24.3
White.....	100.0	59.3	23.6	35.7	40.7	15.3	25.5
Negro.....	100.0	74.3	53.5	20.8	25.4	11.9	13.5

Note: Persons enrolled in college excludes family heads, wives, and other family members who are married, spouse present.

Figure 2.-- Years of School Completed by Family Head of Family Members
16 to 34 Years Old Enrolled in College: October 1970



Note: See text for definition of family members.

private schools as compared with 2 percent of those in families whose incomes were under \$3,000 (table G and figure 3). (The difference between the percent enrolled in private schools of white and Negro children living in families whose incomes were under \$3,000 is statistically significant at the .95 level. However, because of the relatively small number of Negro children in families with incomes of \$15,000 or more, the apparent difference in percent of Negro and white children enrolled in private schools living in families whose incomes were at this level is not statistically significant.)

The family income of family members 3 to 17 years old enrolled in school below the college level was relatively higher for the students enrolled in private schools than for the students enrolled in public schools. For example, children in families whose incomes were under \$3,000 comprised only about 2 percent of the private school students but 8 percent of the public school students. Furthermore, children in families whose incomes were \$15,000 or more comprised 24 percent of the private school students but only about 13 percent of the public school students. The white students enrolled in both public and private schools below the college level lived in families whose incomes were higher than the Negro students enrolled in these schools. For example, of the white children enrolled in public

schools, 44 percent lived in families whose incomes were \$10,000 or more as compared with only about 12 percent of the Negro children enrolled in public schools. Of the white children enrolled in private schools 58 percent lived in families whose incomes were \$10,000 or more as compared with only about 28 percent of the Negro children enrolled in private schools (table H).

RELATED REPORTS

Advance data on school enrollment for October 1970 were presented in Series P-20, No. 215. Statistics on school enrollment for October of the years prior to 1970 have been published in other reports in Series P-20.

Data on characteristics of high school seniors by graduation status and high school graduates by college attendance status are presented in "Factors Related to High School Graduation and College Attendance: 1967," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 185. Statistics on college attendance and related factors, including type of college, living arrangements, marital status, field of specialization and college rank, can be

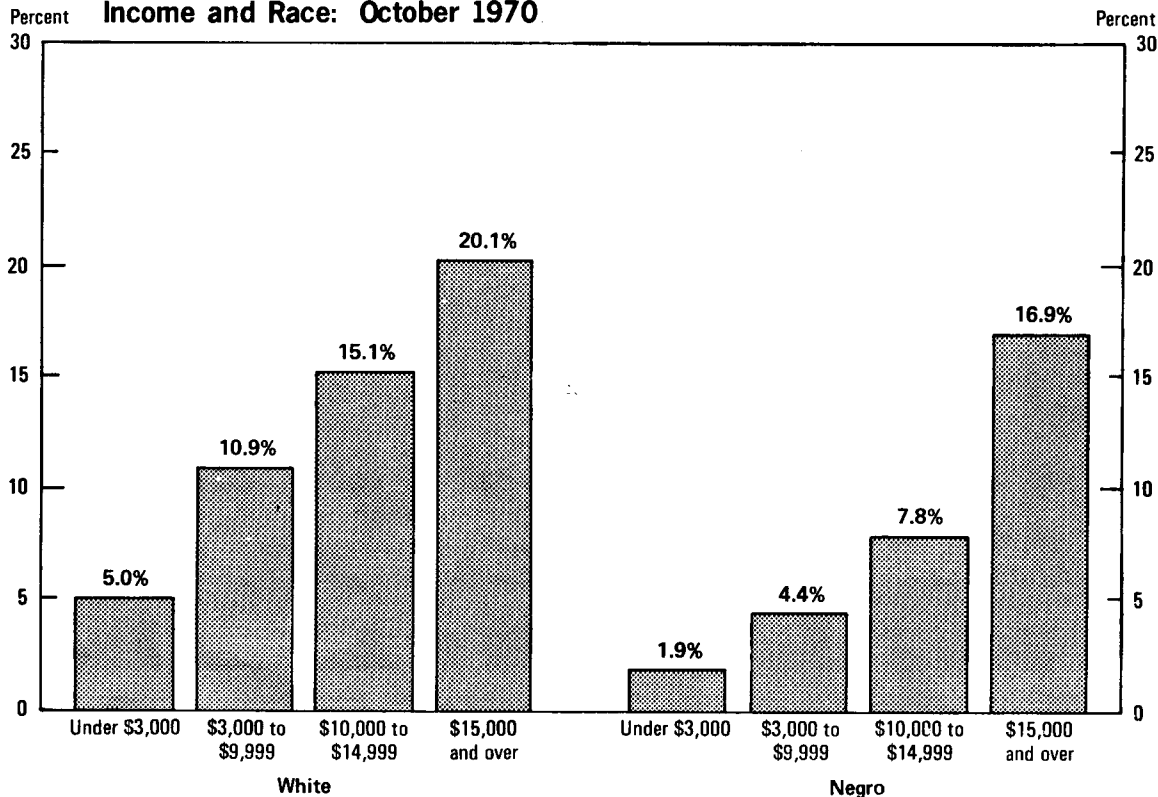
Table G. Public and Private School Enrollment of Primary Family Members 3 to 17 Years Old Enrolled Below College Level, by Family Income, Level of School, and Race: October 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Level of school, control of school, and race	Total ¹	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over
ALL RACES					
Total enrolled below college.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public.....	87.8	96.4	90.2	85.3	80.0
Private.....	12.2	3.6	9.8	14.7	20.0
Nursery school and kindergarten..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public.....	69.7	86.0	76.3	64.0	51.3
Private.....	30.3	14.0	23.7	36.0	48.7
Elementary school (1 to 8).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public.....	88.4	96.4	90.6	85.6	80.6
Private.....	11.6	3.6	9.4	14.4	19.4
High school (1 to 4).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public.....	91.9	99.4	94.1	91.2	86.0
Private.....	8.1	0.6	5.9	8.8	14.0
WHITE					
Total enrolled below college.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public.....	86.5	94.9	89.1	84.9	79.9
Private.....	13.5	5.0	10.9	15.1	20.1
NEGRO					
Total enrolled below college.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public.....	95.3	98.1	95.5	92.1	82.2
Private.....	4.7	1.9	4.4	7.8	16.9

¹Includes persons not reported on family income.

Figure 3.--Percent of Family Members 3 to 17 Years Old Enrolled in School Below the College Level Who Were Enrolled in Private Schools, by Family Income and Race: October 1970



found in "Characteristics of Students and Their Colleges: October 1966," Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 183.

A report titled "Preprimary Enrollment: October 1969" has been released by the Office of Education of the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Funds from the Office of Education made possible the collection and analysis of data on 3- and 4-year old children in this report.

1950 and 1960 census data. Statistics on school enrollment for cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas, States, regions, and the United States appear in reports of the decennial censuses. Detailed statistics on school enrollment by age and socioeconomic characteristics for regions and the United States are presented in Subject Reports of the 1960 census, especially in PC(2)-5A, School Enrollment.

Figures on school enrollment from the October Current Population Surveys differ from decennial census data for reasons in addition to the difference in the dates. In the first place, the survey data exclude the institutional population and members of the Armed Forces. These two groups were included in the census. Second, there were differences in field work. The

small group of Current Population Survey enumerators were more experienced and had more intensive training and supervision than the large number of temporary Census enumerators and may have more often obtained more accurate answers from respondents. Third, the census was taken in April and relates to enrollment since February 1, whereas the surveys were taken in October and relate to enrollment in the current term. This difference in months of the year affects not only the extent of school enrollment (through "dropouts" during the school year, etc.) but also the level of school in which persons of a given age are enrolled.

Data from school systems. Information on school enrollment and educational attainment is also collected and published by Federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and by independent research organizations. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning, and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census by household interviews, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, and enumeration methods. The census data are subject to sampling variability, which may be relatively large where numbers for specific age or population groups, or for given school categories, are small.

Table H. Family Income of Primary Family Members 3 to 17 Years Old Enrolled in Public and Private Schools Below the College Level, by Level of School, and Race: October 1970

(Civilian noninstitutional population)

Level of school, control of school, and race	Total ¹	Under \$3,000	\$3,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 and over
ALL RACES					
Total enrolled below college					
Public.....	100.0	8.0	53.1	25.6	13.3
Private.....	100.0	2.2	41.7	32.0	24.1
Nursery school and kindergarten					
Public.....	100.0	7.3	57.3	25.0	10.3
Private.....	100.0	2.8	41.5	32.7	23.0
Elementary school (1 to 8)					
Public.....	100.0	8.5	54.5	24.9	12.1
Private.....	100.0	2.4	43.3	32.1	22.2
High school (1 to 4)					
Public.....	100.0	6.8	48.7	27.5	17.1
Private.....	100.0	0.5	35.9	31.0	32.6
WHITE					
Total enrolled below college					
Public.....	100.0	5.2	50.9	28.7	15.2
Private.....	100.0	1.8	40.4	33.0	24.8
NEGRO					
Total enrolled below college					
Public.....	100.0	23.5	64.8	8.9	2.8
Private.....	100.0	9.6	62.8	15.6	12.0

¹Based on persons reporting on family income.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage. The figures shown are for the civilian population excluding the relatively small number of inmates of institutions.

Metropolitan-nonmetropolitan residence. The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county, or counties, containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

The population inside SMSA's is further classified as "in central cities" and "outside central cities." With a few exceptions, central cities are determined according to the following criteria:

1. The largest city in an SMSA is always a central city.
2. One or two additional cities may be secondary central cities on the basis and in the order of the following criteria:
 - a. The additional city or cities have at least 250,000 inhabitants.
 - b. The additional city or cities have a population of one-third or more of that of the largest city and a minimum population 25,000.

Geographic regions. The four major regions of the United States, for which data are presented in this report, represent groups of States, as follows:

Northeast: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

South: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West: Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Poverty Areas. Poverty areas were determined by first ranking census tracts in SMSA's of 250,000 or more according to the relative presence (as reported in the 1960 census) of each of five equally weighted poverty-linked characteristics, and then combining these rankings into an overall measure termed a "poverty index." The five socioeconomic characteristics used to construct this poverty index were:

1. Percent of families with money incomes under \$3,000 in 1959.
2. Percent of children under 18 years old not living with both parents.
3. Percent of males 25 years old and over with less than 8 years of school completed.
4. Percent of unskilled males (laborers and service workers) in the employed civilian labor force.
5. Percent of housing units dilapidated or lacking some or all plumbing facilities.

After each tract had been ranked by the poverty index, those falling in the lowest quartile were designated as "poor" tracts.

In an attempt to approximate neighborhood concentrations of poverty, the following Poverty Area definition was developed:

1. Any area having five or more contiguous poor tracts regardless of the number of families contained within.
2. Any area of one to four contiguous poor tracts, containing an aggregate of 4,000 or more families.
3. Any area of one or two contiguous tracts not ranked in the lowest quartile that was completely surrounded by poor tracts. In some cases, areas of three or four contiguous tracts, not themselves poor but surrounded by poor tracts, were included in the neighborhood after analysis of their characteristics. Areas of five or more contiguous tracts not ranked in the lowest quartile but surrounded by poor tracts were not designated as poor tracts.

Because poverty designations were based on 1960 census data, it was considered desirable to update these designations on the basis of information on subsequent urban renewal received from local renewal agencies. Any tract where 50 percent or more of the 1960 population was displaced as a result of clearance, rehabilitation, or code enforcement was then further examined on the basis of location as follows:

1. Any previously poor tract completely surrounded by poor tracts was retained as part of the Poverty Area.
2. Any previously poor tract not completely surrounded by poor tracts was excluded from the final Poverty Area designation.

3. A "nonpoor" tract originally surrounded by poor tracts which no longer remained surrounded was also deleted from the final Poverty Area designation.

School enrollment. The school enrollment statistics from the current surveys are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person was enrolled in school. Enumerators were instructed to count as enrolled anyone who had been enrolled at any time during the current term of school year in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Children enrolled in nursery schools and kindergarten are included in the enrollment figures for "regular" schools, and are also shown separately.

"Special" schools are those which are not in the regular school system, such as trade schools or business colleges. Persons attending "special" schools are not included in the enrollment figures.

Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and in training courses given directly on the job, are also excluded from the count of those enrolled in school, unless such courses are being counted for credit at a "regular" school.

School enrollment in year preceding current survey. An inquiry on enrollment in regular school or college in October of the preceding year was asked in the 1970 survey concerning persons 14 to 34 years old who were not currently attending regular school or who were enrolled in college.

Level of school. The statistics on level of school indicate the number of persons enrolled at each of five levels: Nursery, kindergarten, elementary school (first to eighth grades), high school (ninth to twelfth grades), and college or professional school. The last group includes graduate students in college or universities. Persons enrolled in junior high school through the eighth grade are classified as in elementary school and the others as in high school.

Nursery school. A nursery school is defined as a group or class that is organized to provide educational experiences for children during the year or years preceding kindergarten. It includes instruction as an important and integral phase of its program of child care. Private homes in which essentially custodial care is provided are not considered nursery schools. Children attending nursery school are classified as attending during either part of the day or the full day. Part-day attendance refers to those who attend either in the morning or in the afternoon, but not both. Full-day attendance refers to those who attend both in the morning and afternoon.

"Head Start." Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preschool education to young children are counted under "Nursery" or "Kindergarten" as appropriate.

Public or private school. In this report, a public school is defined as any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public

funds. Private schools included educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control. In cases where enrollment was in a school or college which was both publicly and privately controlled or supported, enrollment was counted according to whether it was primarily public or private.

Full-time and part-time attendance. College students were classified, in this report, according to whether they were attending school on a full-time or part-time basis. A student was regarded as attending college full time if he was taking 12 or more hours of classes during the average school week, and part time if he was taking less than 12 hours of classes during the average school week.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: white, Negro, and "other races." The last category includes Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and any other race except white and Negro.

Marital status. The marital status category shown in this report, "married, spouse present," includes persons who are currently married and living with their spouse.

Family. The term "family," as used here, refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons are considered as members of one family.

Head of family. One person in each family residing together was designated as the head. The head of a family is usually the person regarded as the head by members of the family. Women are not classified as heads if their husbands are resident members of the family at the time of the survey.

Family members. For the purpose of this report, the term "family members" is often used to include only relatives of the household head, excluding the head's wife or any other relative who is married with a spouse present. Such persons are generally sons and daughters of the household head. However, members who are living away from home while attending college are also counted as family members, if they are not married with a spouse present. Whenever the term "family members" is used in this restricted sense an appropriate footnote is included. These "family members" are identical with the universe of "dependent family members" used in previous school enrollment reports.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report were derived from the combination of answers to two questions: (a) "What is the highest grade of school he has ever attended?" and (b) "Did he finish this grade?"

The questions on educational attainment apply only to progress in "regular" schools. Such schools include graded public, private, and parochial elementary and high schools (both junior and senior high), colleges, universities, and professional schools, whether day schools or night schools. Thus, regular schooling is that which may advance a person toward an elementary school certificate or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree. Schooling in other than regular schools was counted only if the credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a school in the regular school system.

High school graduation status. Information was obtained as to whether persons, who at the time of the survey were not enrolled in a regular school, had graduated from high school.

Family income. Income as defined in this report represents the combined total money income of the family before deductions for personal taxes, Social Security, bonds, etc. It is the algebraic sum of money wages and salaries, net income from self-employment, and income other than earnings received by all family members during the 12 months prior to the surveys. It should be noted that, although the family income statistics refer to receipts during the previous 12 months, the characteristics of the person, such as age, marital status, etc., and the composition of families refer to the date of the survey.

The income tables include in the lowest income group (under \$3,000) those who were classified as having no income in the previous 12 months and those reporting a loss in net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment or in rental income.

The income tables in this report include a separate category for families for whom no income information was obtained. In most of the other Current Population Survey Reports showing income data, the missing income data have been allocated.

Rounding of estimates. Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. With few exceptions, percentages are based on the unrounded absolute numbers.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Source of data. The estimates are based on data obtained in October of 1970 in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census. The sample is spread over 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities with coverage in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 50,000 occupied households are eligible for interview each month. Of this number, 2,250 occupied units, on the average, are visited but interviews are not obtained because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls or are unavailable for some other reason. In addition to the 50,000 there are also about 8,500 sample units in an average month which are visited but are found to be vacant or otherwise not to be interviewed.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race and sex. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces.

Reliability of the estimates. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same schedules, instructions, and enumerators. As in any survey work, the results are subject to errors of response and of reporting as well as being subject to sampling variability.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability, that is, of the variations that occur by chance because a sample rather than the whole of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. The

chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census figure by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures presented in tables I, J, K, and L are approximations to the standard errors of various estimates shown in this report. In order to derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, the tables of standard errors provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific items. Tables I and J contain the standard errors of estimated numbers for a given class of persons age 3 to 34 enrolled in school.

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Tables K and L show the standard errors of estimated percentages.

Illustration of the use of tables of standard errors. Table B of this report shows that of the 54,854,000 persons 16 to 34 years old, 7,413,000 were enrolled in college. Table I shows the standard error on an estimate of this size to be approximately 118,000. The chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a figure differing from a complete census by less than 118,000. The chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would have shown a figure differing from a complete census by less than 236,000.

Table B shows that of these 7,413,000; 5,763,000 or 77.7 percent were full-time students. Table K shows the standard error of 77.7 percent on a base of 7,413,000 to be approximately 0.7 percent. Consequently, chances are 68 out of 100 that the estimated 77.7 percent would be within 0.7 percentage points of a complete census figure, and chances are 95 out of 100 that the estimate would be within 1.4 percentage points of a census figure. That is, this 95 percent confidence interval would be 76.3 to 79.1 percent.

Table I. Standard Errors for Estimated Numbers of Persons Enrolled in School

Total or White Population
(All numbers in thousands)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age group									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
10.....	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
20.....	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
30.....	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
40.....	7.4	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
50.....	7.5	9.5	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
75.....	6.5	10.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
100.....	-	11.6	13.4	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
200.....	-	9.5	16.0	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
300.....	-	-	16.0	22.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
400.....	-	-	13.0	23.0	27.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.0
500.....	-	-	-	24.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0
750.....	-	-	-	21.0	34.0	38.0	38.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
1,000.....	-	-	-	-	37.0	42.0	44.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
2,000.....	-	-	-	-	30.0	52.0	60.0	63.0	63.0	64.0
3,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	52.0	69.0	76.0	77.0	78.0
4,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	74.0	86.0	88.0	89.0
5,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	95.0	98.0	100.0
7,500.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.0	109.0	119.0	121.0
10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.0	134.0	139.0
20,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.0	164.0	190.0
30,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164.0	217.0
40,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134.0	232.0
50,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237.0
75,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205.0

- Represents zero.

Table J. Standard Errors for Estimated Numbers of Persons Enrolled in School

Negro and Other Races
(All numbers in thousands)

Estimated number of persons	Total persons in age group						
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
10.....	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
20.....	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.4
30.....	7.6	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
40.....	8.2	9.6	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5
50.....	8.3	10.5	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.7
75.....	7.3	12.1	13.3	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.3
100.....	-	12.9	14.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0
200.....	-	10.7	18.0	21.0	23.0	23.0	23.0
300.....	-	-	18.0	24.0	27.0	28.0	28.0
400.....	-	-	15.0	26.0	30.0	32.0	33.0
500.....	-	-	-	26.0	33.0	35.0	36.0
750.....	-	-	-	23.0	38.0	42.0	44.0
1,000.....	-	-	-	-	41.0	47.0	50.0
2,000.....	-	-	-	-	34.0	58.0	66.0
3,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	58.0	76.0
4,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	48.0	82.0
5,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.0
7,500.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	73.0
10,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Represents zero.

Table K. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Enrolled in School

Total or White Population

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)									
	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000
2 or 98.....	2.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95.....	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	4.3	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
50.....	7.2	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2

Table L. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons Enrolled in School

Negro and Other Races

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)							
	50	100	250	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000
2 or 98.....	3.3	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
5 or 95.....	5.1	3.6	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4
10 or 90.....	7.1	5.0	3.2	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.7	0.5
25 or 75.....	10.2	7.2	4.6	3.2	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.7
50.....	11.8	8.4	5.3	3.7	2.6	1.7	1.2	0.8